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*Santa Cruz.*—Juan R. Xiques, quarantine officer, United States Marine-Hospital Service, reports 10 deaths during the week ended August 4, all children, of which 3 were from malaria and 7 from measles.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Deaths from yellow fever in Cienfuegos from January 1, 1894 to July 15, 1899.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a table of the deaths from yellow fever that occurred among the civilian population of Cienfuegos from January 1, 1894 to July 15, 1899.

This is compiled from the civil records.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*List of deaths caused by yellow fever in Cienfuegos from January 1, 1894, to July 15, 1899.  
(Among the civilian population.)*

Month.	Year—						Total.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	
January.....	5	.....	4	3	1	1	14
February.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
March.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
April.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
May.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
June.....	1	1	20	3	2	.....	27
July.....	10	2	60	40	.....	.....	112
August.....	14	.....	39	41	1	.....	95
September.....	8	7	48	17	.....	.....	80
October.....	3	8	64	5	1	.....	81
November.....	1	10	45	2	.....	.....	58
December.....	1	5	18	2	2	.....	28

[Cablegram.]

*Two cases of yellow fever at Sancti Spiritu.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 24, 1899.*

Two cases of yellow fever at Sancti Spiritu.

GRUBBS, *Assistant Surgeon.*

*Letter from Matanzas—Inspection of Cardenas, Isabella de Sagua, Caribarien.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my tour of inspection along the north coast of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, with the object of taking the necessary measures to protect it as far as possible against the introduction of quarantinable diseases: There are 4 ports of importance on the above-mentioned coast—Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien. Quarantine stations had been established at Matanzas and Cardenas, but

there were no quarantine officers at the latter ports, that is to say, at Sagua and Caibarien.

I will briefly state the conditions of the ports examined from a maritime-quarantine point of view :

#### CARDENAS.

Population, about 20,000. The anchorage for vessels of deep draught is 12 miles from the city ; that for vessels drawing 12 feet or less is from one-half to a mile from the city docks.

Much delay and difficulty is experienced in boarding vessels that anchor in the outer bay, as there are no certain means of communication. The custom-house has a small sailboat which is at the disposal of the quarantine officer, but which frequently takes from twelve to twenty-four hours to make the trip to the anchorage and back. The office of the quarantine officer is located in the building occupied by the captain of the port.

For the reasons already mentioned, the quarantine officer's time is wholly taken up in the performance of his duties, sometimes as late as 11 and 12 o'clock at night. Dr. Enrique Saez makes an excellent officer, and does his work faithfully and intelligently. \* \* \*

The commerce of Cardenas is considerable, being but slightly less than that of Matanzas. A great part of it is carried on in small coasting vessels touching at the different ports on the north coast of the island, a number of them coming from Havana. There is also a line of passenger steamers plying biweekly between Havana and Cardenas and other ports on the north coast. The sanitary condition of Cardenas is fairly good.

#### ISABELLA DE SAGUA.

This is the port of Sagua la Grande, is part of the municipal district of the same name, having a population of 18,000, and is distant from the main part of the town some 12 miles, and connected with it by rail. The suburb of Isabella is supposed to have about 2,000 inhabitants. The commerce of the port is considerable, especially its coasting trade. In the month of June there were 12 foreign and 117 coastwise entries. The line of steamers from Havana before mentioned touch at Isabella, proceeding thence to Caibarien.

#### CAIBARIEN.

This is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, distant some 6 miles from the city of Remedios with a population of 12,000, and of which municipal district it is the seaport. The commercial activity of the place is about equal to that of Isabella de Sagua. The line of steamers above mentioned make their final stop at Caibarien before starting on the return trip to Havana.

The 3 ports of Cardenas, Sagua, and Caibarien may be considered as clean ports. Yellow fever is comparatively rare, and as far as I could learn, always imported. From time to time epidemics result from these imported cases. During the present summer no case of yellow fever or other quarantinable disease has occurred in the above-mentioned ports. Quite an epidemic of measles has prevailed in Sagua la Grande.

My inspection of Sagua and Caibarien left no doubt in my mind as to the advisability of establishing quarantine offices at both points. In

fact, these offices existed during the old régime, and I could see no reason why they should not exist under the present government.

I have, therefore, appointed subject to your approval, quarantine officers at both points, and have instructed them as to their duties. At Sagua and Caibarien office room has been obtained for the quarantine officer through the courtesy of the collector of customs. In case a vessel should arrive at any of these ports with a case of quarantinable disease aboard, arrangements have been made to isolate and care for it, and if practicable, to disinfect the vessel at once, and if this be impossible, that the vessel be sent to the nearest port equipped with the necessary facilities for disinfection. In this connection I would recommend that the stations at Cardenas, Sagua, and Caibarien (especially Cardenas) be supplied with an autoclave and a carboy of chloro-glycol formol. Sulphur can usually be easily obtained here at a fair price.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in stating that throughout my tour of inspection I have received every courtesy and attention from the officers of the various military posts and custom-house officers. They are interested in our work and will cooperate with us in every way. My thanks are also due to the Munson Line who insisted in refusing payment for passage on their line. I availed myself of this courtesy in going from Matanzas to Cardenas.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Sanitary reports from Matanzas.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, August 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith sanitary report for the week ended August 5, 1899. During this period there were 33 deaths in this city, showing a death rate of 44.38 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 8; tuberculosis, 10; enteritis, 4; heart disease, 3; dysentery, 1; other causes, 7. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 1; diphtheria, 2.

Eleven vessels were inspected, 4 of which were given bills of health. Nine certificates of health were issued, 3 via Havana. Seventeen pieces of baggage were inspected, passed, and sealed, and 14 disinfected and sealed, 9 of which were disinfected at the request of the military health authorities.

The case of yellow fever reported July 27 (in which diagnosis I did not concur) died on the 6th instant. The necropsy demonstrated that the case was not one of yellow fever, but of acute tuberculosis complicated with a grave malarial infection. I had previously pointed out to the attending physicians that the patient was suffering from tuberculosis. The case of yellow fever reported August 7 succumbed to the disease on the 9th instant. There was no doubt as to the diagnosis in this case. The deceased was an American saloon keeper. Careful disinfection was carried out, clothing, bedding, etc., being disinfected by this office, and so far no new cases have appeared.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*